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TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1899

Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:
Partly cloudy, stationary temperature.

NUMBER 329

LET THE FILIPINOS GO IN PEACE SAYS SENATOR RAWLINS OF UTAH

Strong Speech Against the
Policy of Conquest.

FAVORS INDEPENDENCE
UNDER OUR PROTECTION

Believes in Expansion, But Not in
Tyranny.

America's Guns, Says the Utah Senator, Should Not Be Turned Against the Filipinos Simply Because They Desire to Be Free—Imperial Policy Urged in the Interest of Swarms of Officeholders—Senator Rawlins Congratulated.

RAWLINS SCORES

A GREAT SUCCESS.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Senator Rawlins' speech this afternoon was the most serious effort he has made since he entered the senate. He scored a great success and several distinguished senators declared that it was the strongest address that has been made upon the pending subject. He was closely listened to in the senate and many leading men are highly divided attention, including Senators Foraker and Mason. After the conclusion of his remarks, he was warmly congratulated by Senators Bacon, Jones, Gorman and others, and held quite a reception on the Democratic side.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In accordance with notice previously given Mr. Rawlins of Utah today addressed the senate on the West anti-expansion resolution. A brief abstract of his remarks follows:

"The atmosphere just now seems to be clouded with perplexing problems. Every one, I presume, is imbued with a wish, while adhering to justice, to do the best for this country. I have not heretofore been opposed to expansion. This nation has been one of growth: in population from three to seventy-five millions; in territory from the shores of the Atlantic across the continent and out into the swelling waters of the Pacific. Millions of the homes of our sturdy and patriotic people and magnificent states have been the fruits of our expansion. Territorial expansion with commensurate extension of constitutional freedom is twice blessed. It blesses them who give and them who receive.

"No man can set an artificial barrier to the inevitable progress of the American people. But this our progress, which we call freedom, not of tyranny. When our fathers christened the republic they gave it a name which they deemed sufficient to cover all the exigencies of its future career. It was to be 'the United States of America.' We could stretch out to the north and to the south until we encompassed the globe, and still we might appropriately bear the name which our fathers gave us. Shall we now change that name and to what shall it be? Shall it be 'the United States of America and Asia?' Already there are spectral visions of this in the political sky.

Mr. President, I have not been so much alarmed at the idea of our borders as I have been at some of the startling doctrines which have been advanced by advocates of the retention of the Philippines.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS.

Mr. Rawlins then discussed the extent of the power to acquire, hold and govern territory, maintaining that such power must be exercised to subvert the objects and purposes for which the government was created. He contended that the constitution in all of its provisions, limitations and safeguards was applicable to the territories and their inhabitants as to the states; that while some of the provisions of that instrument may not be self-executing, they are no less in a territory than in a state; that an act of congress is not necessary to apply the provisions of the constitution to a territory.

Referring to the retention of Senator Lodge and other senators, that the labor product of the Philippines would not be permitted to come into competition with American labor and its product, Mr. Rawlins pointed out that if congress possessed this authority it could impose duties which would prevent the wheat grown in Oklahoma from competing with that grown in Kansas or other states of the Union, or the mineral production of New Mexico and Arizona from competing with the like product of Colorado and Utah. He maintained that if the inhabitants of the Philippines are to be denied the liberty of locomotion, not as a punishment for any crime of which they may have been duly convicted, if they may be lawfully forbidden to come to America, then we may deny them the right of passing from one island to another, or from visiting their neighbor's house, and if we may do this we may throw them into Spanish dungeons, there to await the incoming tide to end their troubles all place them beyond the reach of American tyranny.

Attention was made to the contention that until the treaty is ratified the trade between the United States and Spain must continue, and then Mr. Rawlins said:

"Is it possible that the end of the war with Spain, accomplished by the ratification of the treaty, is to be the beginning of a new war with the inhabitants of those islands? That we are to turn our guns from the Spaniards upon them, although guilty of no crime except the desire and aspiration to be free?

WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

"We can retain Subic bay and sufficient territory around it or some other



SENATOR JOSEPH L. RAWLINS.

suitable place as a military and naval base, recognize the independence of the people of the rest of the archipelago, let them go in peace and give them the assurance of our protection.

"What do we want the Philippines for? Do we want them to furnish homes for our people? No. Do we want them to furnish an outlet for our surplus labor? Do we want them to add a wholesome element to our population, that our sons may find wives and our daughters husbands? The blighting curse of the Almighty would rest upon such miscreants. Do we want them in order to practice upon their inhabitants the same arts of philanthropy which, applied to the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent, have led to their extermination? Humanity says no. Do we want them in order to send hither swarms of officeholders, carpetbaggers, to riot among them like slimy worms eating out their substance? Ah, there's the rub. But for this, this perplexing problem, I doubt, would not today be seriously confronting the American people. No. There is no conceivable good which they bring to us. Their retention bodes nothing but evil.

"We cannot afford to go even half way down to the Asiatic level in order to proportionately uplift their civilization. We have connected laws, which stand like Cherubim with his flaming sword at the gateways of the republic to drive back the hordes of the dark and degenerate races of the east, lest they might enter into, infect and degrade us. The senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) twitted the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hearst) with seeing constitutional obstacles, lions in the path leading to the house beautiful. Would the senator from Connecticut have, like Sampson of old, destroy the lions at the gate in order that we might enter in to wed the daughter of the Philistines? It behooves us to take warning by that example, lest we, too, by such benighted action, have our locks shorn and the strength of our institutions taken away."

BACON'S RESOLUTION.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rawlins' speech the Bacon resolution was laid before the senate. Mr. Bacon expressed the hope that it might be consistent with the will of the senate to have a vote upon the pending resolution.

Mr. Quay hoped that the senator from New Hampshire (Chandler) would withdraw his motion to refer the Bacon resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Chandler said that it was his impression that the better method might be to allow the resolution, with any amendment that might be offered to be voted upon. He, therefore, withdrew his motion to refer.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said he had no objection to taking a vote now.

Mr. Sullivan (Miss.) then offered his own resolution as a substitute for the Bacon resolution. The Sullivan resolution follows:

"That the ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain shall in no way determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines; nor shall it constitute a precedent for a colonial policy; nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable, independent government by the people of those islands whenever conditions make such a proceeding hopeful of success and desirable results."

As the hour of 2 o'clock was approaching, and it being evident that a vote could not be taken before that hour, the time agreed upon for executive session, Mr. Bacon asked unanimous consent that the resolutions and amendments thereto be voted upon immediately on the conclusion of the morning business tomorrow.

Mr. Carter said that while it was not his purpose to endeavor to prevent a vote on the Bacon resolutions or any resolutions offered, he felt it would be discourteous to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Spooner) to take a vote on resolutions on which he had announced his purpose to speak in advance of his argument. Unless some satisfactory arrangement was made with Mr. Spooner, he would feel constrained to object.

The chair construed this as an objection, and the effort to obtain a vote on the resolutions failed.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LINDSEY.

Mr. Lindsey (Ky.) offered the following joint resolutions:

"That the acquisition by the United States, through conquest, treaty or otherwise of territory not adjacent to the existing states of the Union, or the inhabitants of those islands, carries with it no constitutional or moral obligations to admit it as a territory, or any portion thereof into the federal Union as a state or states.

"That it is against the policy, traditions and interest of the American people to acquire states erected out of such non-American territories or portions

GENERAL MILES TO BE REMOVED

Secretary Alger Sends Order to President.

BELIEVED M'KINLEY
WILL GIVE APPROVAL

Punishment For Exposing Incompetence of the Department.

Order Removes General Miles From Command of the Army and Removes Him to Some Department—To Be Succeeded By General Merritt—Action of the President to Be Backed By the Alger Commission Report.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Feb. 1.—An order went

to the president tonight, which, if it goes into effect, will relieve Major General Miles of command of the army and remove him to some department to await orders. Among the few army men acquainted with the rumor at a late hour it was the general impression that the president would sign it.

The numerous charges against

different departments of the government

have been ranking in the breasts of

Alger and the president, and it has

been decided to remove the cause.

The reason given will be that Miles has

deliberately set to work to destroy all

army discipline.

This move is thought to be a fore-

runner of a complete vindication of

the government in the matter of beef

contracts and a refutation of all charges.

If Miles does not accept the order or

tries to pose as a victim of Alger's

spite, he will be met by the report of

the investigation commission, which

will be ready in a few days.

General Merritt will be placed in

charge of the army.

Should Miles demand a court-martial

or an inquiry of any kind the president

will grant his request, but he is set on

a change to put a stop to the long-

standing squabbles of the war department.

GENERAL WHEELER'S STATUS

Will Not Be Permitted to Hold Seat

In the House.

(Special to The Herald.)

Lander, Wyo., Feb. 1.—The newly-

elected town of Thermopolis, Fremont

county, is having a time with the

rough element of that city. The justice

is having his hands full taking care

of the unruly members. The town has

been terrorized for some time by this

unlawful element, and since incorporation

an effort is being made to break it

up.

The city authorities today sent in to

Lander one Charles Chandler, under a

sentence of six months and to pay a

fine of \$100 and costs for the promisc-

uous handling and firing of a revolver

and the holding-up of citizens in the

town. Upon arriving here, Chandler

took an appeal to the district court and

gave bonds for his appearance at the

next term of said court. Chandler is a

barkeeper for John Hollywood, the man

who is now confined in the county jail

for the murder of Charles Sayles at

Thermopolis on the 6th of January.

BEEF SUGAR FACTORY.

New Plant to Be Established at

Ames, Neb.

(Special to The Herald.)

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1.—Contracts have

been let for the erection of a large

beef sugar factory at Ames, a small

town west of this city on the Union

Pacific. The men who are furnishing the

money to build the factory are Boston

capitalists, who also own the Standard

Cattle & Feeding company, which al-

ready has large interests at Ames. The

construction contracts were let to the

Oxnards, who have built and operated

several factories.

DEATH AT SHOSHONE.

E. B. Noyes of Massachusetts Found

Dead In Bed.

(Special to The Herald.)

Shoshone, Ida., Feb. 1.—E. B. Noyes,

23 years old, was found dead in bed at

the New Columbia hotel at 2 p. m. to-

IDAHO GAMBLERS DEFEATED

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL WILL
PASS TODAY.

Senate Passes a Free Coinage Mem-
orial—Proposed Removal of Asy-
lum From Blackfoot.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Feb. 1.—After having ex-
hausted all their ammunition and re-
sorted to every known parliamentary
trick, the enemies of the anti-gambling
bill today surrendered, and agreed to
final action being taken on the measure
tomorrow without debate or further at-
tempt to amend. The bill will have a
majority of one and possibly three, two
of the opposition, Anselmo of Kootenai
and Bailey of Elmore being expected to
vote for the bill.

The publication of the news of the
attempt to bribe Senator Carey to vote
against the bill created a stir among
the senators. The statement was cir-
culated that John Condon made Carey
the tender, but Carey tonight autho-
rized the statement that Condon was
not concerned in the matter. What ac-
tion, if any, the senate will take is not
known.

The senate passed the memorial ask-
ing congress to pass a law for the free
and unlimited coinage of silver at the
ratio of 16 to 1, the Republicans voting
solidly against it.

In the house a bill was presented

providing for a commission of the gov-

ernor, superintendent of the insane

asylum and the president of the state

university, whose duty it shall be to ex-

amine the question of the care of the

state's insane. It is the first step

in the move to take the asylum away

from Blackfoot.

Sixty from the committee on ways

and means, reported favorably King-

sley's bill providing that county and

state funds be deposited in the banks

offering the highest rate of interest.

A bill was passed legalizing county,

school and municipal bonds. It vali-

dates all bonds, notwithstanding the

question raised as to the constitution-

ality of the acts authorizing them. The

bill was passed by a unanimous vote.

Redwine of Lemhi stated he thought

the bill was unconstitutional, but would

vote for it as showing good faith in

legislation respecting the bonds of the

state.

TRANSPORTATION OF SPANIARDS

What It Will Cost to Send the Sol-

diers Home.

New York, Feb. 1.—Bids for the trans-

portation to Spain of 15,000 Spanish

soldiers now in the Philippines were

opened at the office of the depot quar-

termaster, Colonel Kimball, here today.

Simultaneously the same proceedings

took place in the depot quartermaster's

office at San Francisco. Only three

bids had been received here. They were

from the Bordeaux Steamship company

whose bid was the lowest, being \$24

per capita for both officers and men, the

Hamburg-American line bid \$34 for

each enlisted man and \$45 for officers,

this government bid being limited to

800 persons, and the Compania

Transatlantica bid \$25 for the trans-

portation of officers and \$37.50 for the

enlisted men. The bids will be for-

warded to Washington.

TROLLEY CARS FOR EGYPT.

Americans Will Equip a Line to the

Pyramids.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.—Trolley cars of

Pittsburg are to invade the land of the

Pharaohs. Negotiations have just been

closed by the Westinghouse Electric &

Manufacturing company for the equip-

ment of fourteen cars of the ordinary

trolley type for use in the city of Cairo.

This line will be the first in the coun-

try, but it is proposed to build another

line to the pyramids as soon as the

natives become accustomed to the op-

eration of the cars, and to connect

Alexandria and Cairo by the trolley.

This is the second important order

received in Pittsburg within a week for

Egyptian improvements. The Schoen

Pressed Steel company is to build 400

steel cars for the Soudan railway.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TEMPLES

Two Handsome Edifices to Be

Erected at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Chicago Christian Sci-

entists have subscribed \$20,000 within

the last ten days towards the erection of

GERMANS RUN THINGS

High-handed Course of Officials in
Samoa.

SUPREME COURT DEFIED
BRITISH AND AMERICAN CON-
SULS DEMAND APOLOGY.

German Ruler Who Had Been Fined
By the Chief Justice, Was Re-
leased By the German Officials—
More Fighting Between the Rival
Chieftains—Houses Looted.

Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 1.—The follow-
ing advices have just been received
here from Apia, Samoan Islands, under
date of Jan. 24, from the correspondent
of the Associated Press:

There has been no further general
fighting between the partisans of the
rival chieftains since the last advices
were forwarded, except that a party
of Mataafa's followers was routed in
the bush by the Maitofoans. It is ex-
pected, however, that fighting will be
resumed, as Mataafa is arresting per-
sons who have been already fined and
released.

The exiled Maitofoan chiefs were
landed at Pago Pago, on the island of

Tutuila, the schooner on which they

were being unable to proceed to the

island of Manua, owing to adverse winds.

The Tutuilaans gave them a hearty

welcome and made an attempt to seize

Mataafa's son, who was on board the

schooner, but the captain put to sea.

There has been a collision of author-

ity between Chief Justice William L.

Chambers of the supreme court and Dr.

Joannes Raffel, the German consul

of the municipality of Apia. Herr Gro-

smuhl, a German resident of Apia, who

was arrested for smashing the win-

dows of the supreme court chamber,

was sentenced by the chief justice to

pay a fine. Dr. Raffel instructed the

police authorities to release Herr Gro-

smuhl, whose fine was subsequently

fixed at \$2,000.

The German consul, Herr Rose, there-

upon wrote to the American consul,

Lloyd W. Osborne, and the British

consul, Mr. B. M. McKee, protesting

that the action of the chief justice in fining

Herr Grosmuhl was an infringement of

German consular rights. Messrs. Os-

borne and McKee jointly replied in their

official capacity that the proper tri-

bunal having dealt with the matter,

the consuls could not interfere. More-

than this, they declined to have fur-

ther course with the German consul

or the German municipal president, ex-

cept in writing, or to attend meetings,

except to consider the acts of the mu-

nicipal council of Apia, or to discuss

any question with full representation

for the behavior toward Chief Justice

Chambers. At the same time the su-

preme court ordered Dr. Raffel to

contempt of court in releasing Herr

Grosmuhl.

January Coinage.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The monthly

statement of the director of the mint

shows the total coinage at the mints of

the United States during January, 1899,

amounted to \$19,705,500, as follows:

Gold, \$15,052,900; silver, \$1,642,500; minor

coins, \$3,010.

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